

Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR

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The bicycle, it is said, has very seriously injured the business of Denver (Col.) street cars.

The Bishop of London says that he would be glad to see the women in all cases holding the franchise on the same terms as men.

The present Lords of the Admiralty in England are giving the new protected cruisers very effective names. Three are to be called the Arrogant, the Furious and the Vindictive.

The proverbial needle in a haystack was found by a cow in Watertown, S. D., a week or two ago. The cleverness of the animal's performance of the hitherto thought impossible feat is perhaps marred because of the fact that she was not hunting for it. The unfortunate animal found the needle with her tongue while munching feed, but a veterinary surgeon removed it without serious injury to her.

Travelers in Maine say that a surprising number of the "Abandoned farms" of the State have been re-occupied this year, and that the new tenants appear not to be mere casual residents, who have occupied the places as a tramp might put up for a while in an empty house, but industrious farmers, who are brightening up the old farms in a manner that indicates they have come there to stay. "Doubtless that is but another evidence of the returning prosperity that is brightening up the whole country," comments the New York Sun.

The principal part of the cut of spruce on the Androscoggin River in Maine is now consumed by the pulp mills. Bangor lumbermen say the pulp mills of the Penobscot devour the equivalent of 50,000,000 feet spruce logs each year, with also new pulp mills in process of construction. Hon. Charles A. Milliken, Mayor of Augusta, says the mills are using fifty millions of spruce each year on the Kennebec for pulp. About 25,000,000 feet spruce logs are converted into pulp on the Merrimack River in New Hampshire, while more than twice that amount is annually needed to supply the pulp and paper mills on the Connecticut River. Great is wool pulp.

According to the latest English census there are 250,000 persons in Great Britain receiving incomes of \$1000 each, and 2,000,000 persons incomes of \$500 a year. There are 123,000 families in the United Kingdom having incomes of more than \$25,000. In the United States there are some 4,000,000 families or about 20,000,000 persons, whose income are at least \$2000 a year and more than 10,000 families with incomes of over \$25,000. Considering the difference in population between the two countries, it is clear, to the Atlanta Constitution, that the United States contains the greater number of rich people and a more nearly equal distribution of wealth.

Says the Philadelphia Press: The gift of \$500,000 to the University of Pennsylvania by Provost Charles C. Harrison is one more evidence of the great liberality that has so far marked the last decade of the nineteenth century. At no time in the history of mankind have such large sums of money been given to further education, art and philanthropy. It has been a period of vast enterprises and of marvelous money making. The Chicago Tribune prints a table of the gifts made since January 1, including individual sums exceeding \$1000. It did not include Provost Harrison's gift, as it had not then been announced. Adding that, the table will stand as follows:

January, \$1,628,500; May, \$4,222,300; February, \$1,573,300; June to date, \$1,075,000; March, \$2,331,500; April, \$1,311,100; Total, \$10,964,150. Here is a magnificent total of nearly \$11,000,000 given away in a little over five months, of which \$4,575,000 has gone to colleges and universities, \$1,593,000 to hospitals, \$789,000 to churches and \$208,000 to libraries, while the remaining \$3,768,400 has been distributed among museums, art galleries and charities. It is a total which has probably never been surpassed, and which will make the first half of 1895 a red-letter period in generous giving.

Strange Facts About the Hands.

It is a strange fact that the right hand, which is more sensible to the touch than the left, is less sensible than the latter to the effect of heat or cold. If you dip both hands simultaneously into two bowls of water of equal temperature, the left will experience the higher sensation of heat, while this will happen even if the thermometer shows that the water in the left bowl is in reality a trifle colder than the water in the right one. The reverse happens in the case of persons who are left-handed. —New York Dispatch.

A Faithful Dog.

Rufus M. Merrill, aged seventy-nine, a well-known ship builder, while walking on the Portland and Rochester Road at Portland, Me., was struck by an engine and received injuries from the effect of which he died two hours later. His dog, his constant companion for many years, tried to drag his master from the track, and had both hind legs cut off. Mr. Merrill seemed more concerned about his dog than himself. —Trenton (N. J.) American.

MAKING "BIKES."

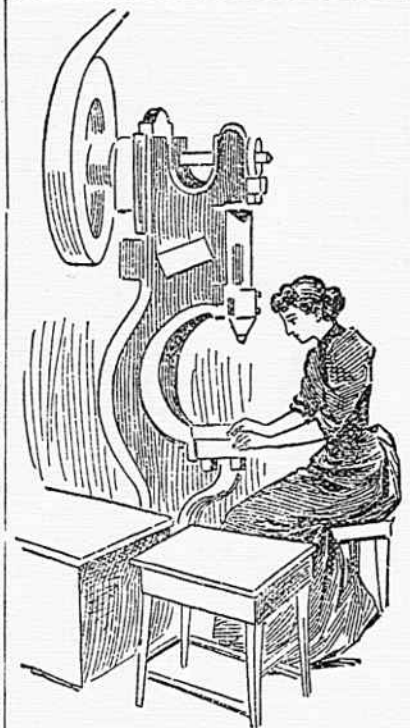
A SHORT TRIP THROUGH A BICYCLE FACTORY.

A Bicycle Has Four Principal Parts—How Weight Is Saved—Some of the Machinery Used.

JUST where to start in telling how a wheel is made is a difficult thing, says the Chicago Times-Herald. In the making they start in a dozen places or more at once. In a general way there are four different parts to a bicycle—the wheels, the frame which acts as the connecting support for all, the running gear and the steering apparatus. Carrying the analysis farther, the wheels are made up of spokes, hubs, rims, tires, spoke nipples, ball valves, cups and cones, and the washers that go with them. The frame is composed of the diamond shape set of tubes that join the wheels together, the head through which runs the steering tube, the rear fork, the seat post and the crank hanger. The steering tube, the fork sides around the front wheel, the fork crown and the balls, cups and cones on which the steering tubes turn. The running gear takes in the pedals and crank which operate on the sprocket wheels, the chain which connects them and carries the driving power and the ball bearings on which these things revolve. The saddle is also a necessity which properly belongs with the frame.

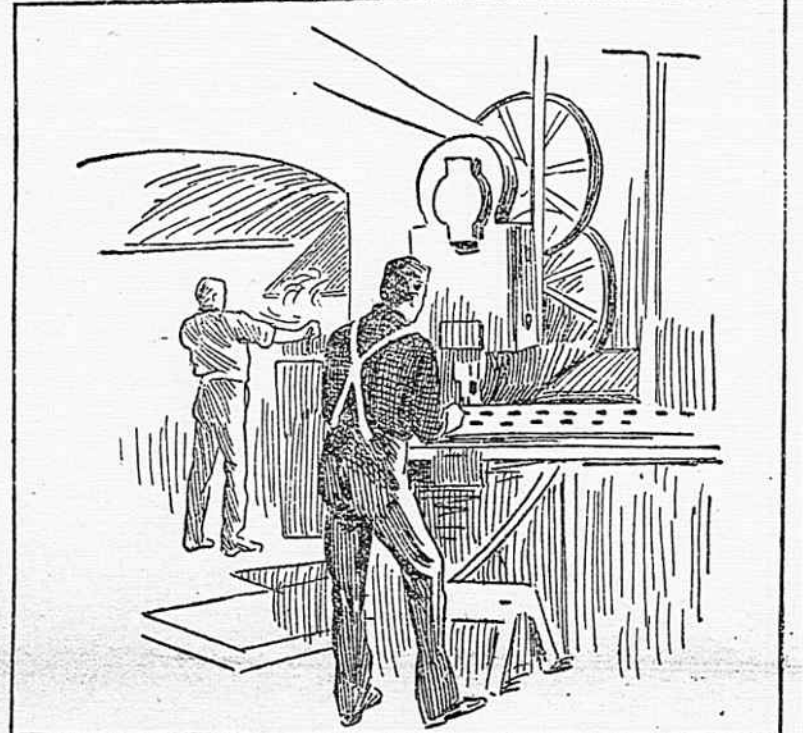
These are the separate parts of the wheel, and each separate piece, whether big or little, requires separate handling many times over before it finally enters into the make-up of a complete wheel. Each piece passes through numerous hands before it is

turn them about a few times on automatic lathes, and then throw them



GIRLS EMPLOYED ABOUT LIGHTER TASKS.

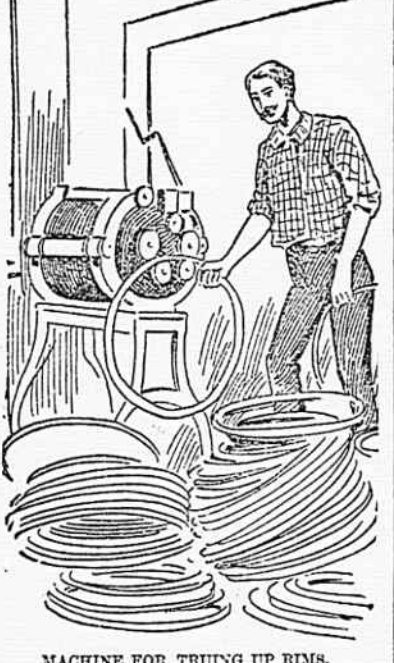
not finished and complete. Sprocket wheels are made in this way. First they are cut in circular form from a plate of steel by a heavy drop hammer, then strung together in lots of a dozen or more in a machine whose teeth eat out spaces in the rims and make the notches, one row at a time, on which the propelling chain turns. Saddles are first cut out of bit sides of leather, soaked and put through a lot of forms, till they are pressed into the proper shape. Most of the work is done by girls. Putting the spokes in hub and wheel is a puzzling job, which has been well learned by a lot



DROP PRESS AT WORK CUTTING COLD SHEET STEEL.

finished, each person who handles it taking it a little nearer completion. In making the rims for wheels, for instance, the workman finds his material in a sheet of steel four feet broad, perhaps, and twenty feet long. He sets it into a cutter that rips it into proper widths and then cuts it to requisite lengths. From there each piece is sent through a machine that bends it into circular form and on through others that turn up the edges into concave shape to hold the rubber tire. When that is done the two ends are brazed together, holes are drilled for the spokes and the rim is complete except for the nickeling and polishing. The spoke, spoke nipples, hub and washers are all handled separately. With the new method of making the

of boys, and they do it as well as men. Putting tires in the rims is simply a trick, too, but they tell you at the factory they will give anyone a wheel who can pull an inflated tire away from the rim. The enameling, nickeling and polishing of the different parts are done by the same processes, always used in finishing the same sort of material in the same way. The assembly-room is the place where all the parts come and are put together. Each part is there tested again for every kind of strain it will have to bear. It isn't possible to see the making of any particular wheel in one day, as you can't get "one while you wait," as you could get silk handkerchiefs at the World's Fair. It is interesting to see the process, however, and one who has the opportunity should embrace it.



MACHINE FOR TRUING UP RIMS.

frames comes the greatest reduction in the weight of wheels. Instead of using small bars of solid steel, as formerly, light, hollow steel tubing is employed. This lessens the weight without sacrificing the strength, for a tube of steel is said to be stronger than a solid of the same weight. In making the joints, too, there is a great saving of weight. Instead of the old heavy castings and reinforcements, the joints are now brazed, one piece into the other, which adds strength and decreases the weight. In place of the heavy castings used, for instance, in the fork crown, a vital part of the machine, drop forgings are now employed to the increase of strength and safety and the decrease also of weight.

In making the running gear the greatest care is exercised, both in workmanship and the selection of material. Each piece is handled a dozen times, made with the utmost precision, tested for every possible strain, and not put into a wheel without every assurance that it will be able to perform its function properly. Special machinery is used for most of it, and the best of skilled workmen are employed. If there is but one part about a wheel that requires particular treatment it is the running gear, and it gets it. A great deal of the machinery used is automatic, and can be operated by boys and girls. The making of oil cups, for instance, and the many nuts and rivets used in a wheel is done by machines that bite off pieces of steel,

A Famous Old Store.

The famous old "Blair Store" in Roxbury, Mass., will soon be torn down. During Colonial times General Warren, it is said, occupied one floor of the old building as a dwelling. When undergoing repairs a number of years ago, one of the salesmen, Martin F. Curley, found among the rafters an old military coat with gold buttons, and one of the old residents claimed that it was General Warren's coat.—New York World.

A Japanese Methodist Church.

The first Japanese church in America has been dedicated in San Francisco. Its outside is of birch, plaster and wood-carving. Its congregation consists of 300 Japanese Methodists, with a few Japanese girls of various sizes in charge of Miss Hewitt as chaplain.

Inside there is a strip of Japanese matting in the aisle and chairs that take the place of regular seats. The pulpit has a gay red carpet, and there is a red curtain between the choir and the audience. There are Japanese vases of dahl blue pottery with a stork design full of flowers. The audience room is plastered in the natural color, and the ceiling is finished with rafters that show. The windows have diamond panes and are unstained, except one, which is a memorial to Dr. Otis Gibson, the first pastor of the



FIRST JAPANESE CHURCH IN AMERICA.

church. The organ is sometimes a couple of notes ahead or behind, but that makes no difference with the fervor of the singing. The church is in the upper story. Below are the chapel, school-room and offices, with the dormitories of the mission in the rear. The mission boys have intelligent, well-bred faces.

A Dog With a Wooden Leg.

It is a wonderful dog, or, rather, she has a wonderful leg, which attracted much attention when she was



SHE HAS A BROOMSTICK LEG.

on view at the aquarium dog show in London.

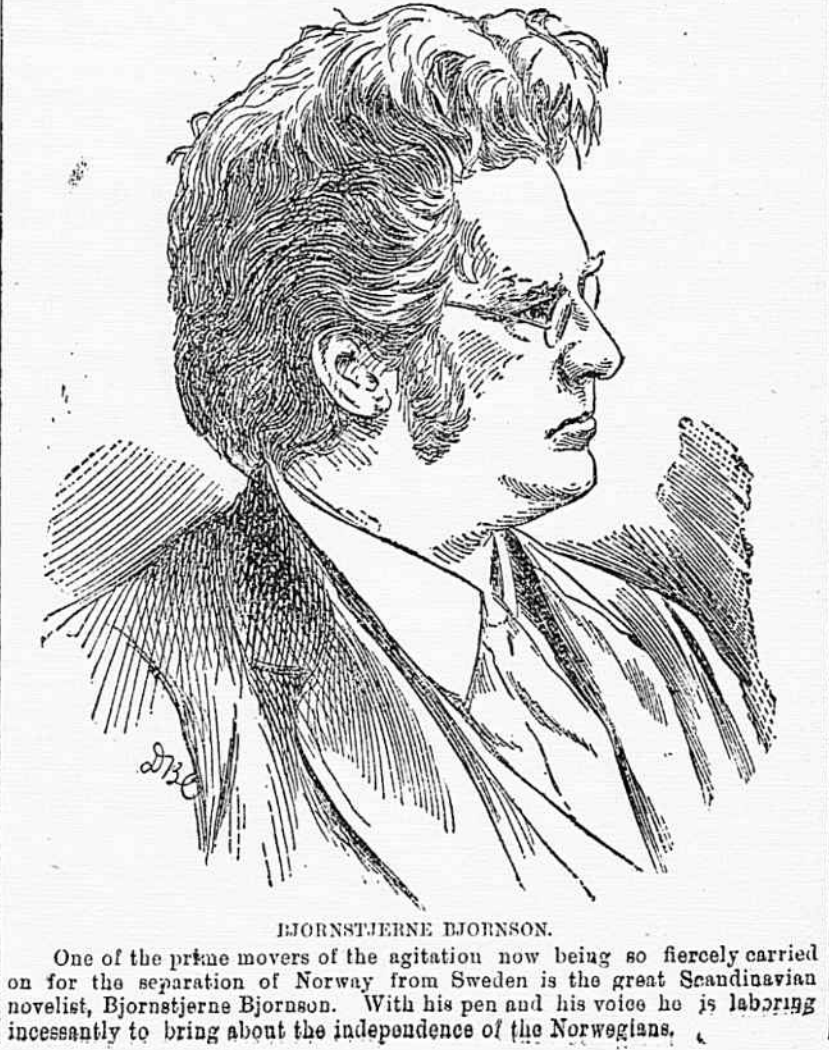
It was made for her by her owner, Edward Mosely, of Regent street, rather more than a year ago, and is probably, says the London Sketch, the first instance of anything beyond a broomstick or pin leg, so to speak, being made for one of the lower animals.

Practical.



Former Jones—"What hev you larned at college, son?" Son—"Why, dad! I can throw the hammer further than any one there." Farmer Jones—"That's good. I guess yer'll hev no trouble in gittin' er job in er blacksmith's shop then."—Judge.

GREAT NOVELIST AND AGITATOR.



BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON.

One of the prime movers of the agitation now being so fiercely carried on for the separation of Norway from Sweden is the great Scandinavian novelist, Bjornstjerne Bjornson. With his pen and his voice he is laboring incessantly to bring about the independence of the Norwegians.

A SUMMER BRIDE.

DAINTY DRESSES MADE FOR A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

The Bridesmaids' Toilets, Morning Dresses, Afternoon Frocks and Dainty Notions in Lawns—Hats and Parasols Match.

A FASHION writer has had a view of the trousseau of a wealthy New York bride in the rooms of a metropolitan modiste. She says: First we saw the bridesmaids' toilets, and they were dainty and simple to a degree, which made them more artistic than modish—there is a great difference, you



FOR MORNING WEAR.

know. It is to be a white and yellow wedding, with yellow roses as the flowers.

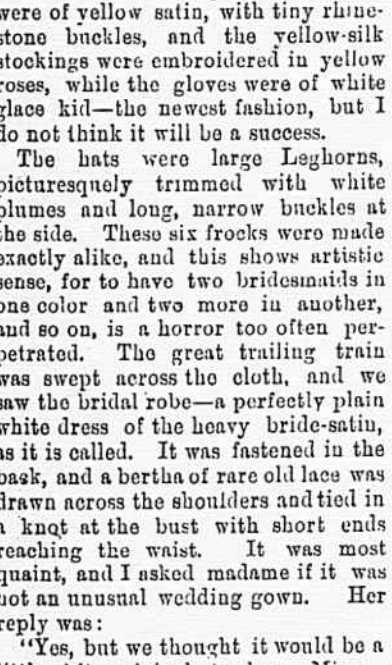
The frocks were of white mousseline de soie, over white satin, and the skirts were absolutely untrimmied. Around the bottom was a deep hem



DAINTY EVENING GOWN.

TRIMMINGS FOR HATS AND BONNETS.

Redundancy of trimming seems to remain the rule with hats and bonnets and is often to be regretted, as the combination which the average milliner affects is anything but pretty or becoming. One would expect that children's hats would be made an exception to this rule, but even the little ones are loaded down with masses of flowers, feathers and ribbons until they actually look like caricatures. For the little children huge poke bonnets are the latest styles shown. Roses are the flowers chiefly in request for the trimming of bonnets and hats, with garlands and bunches



CHIC SAILOR HAT.

of green leaves. Upright decorations are very much in vogue, and hats are still used with the Alsatian bow or with clusters of flowers at the side, but something in the shape of an egret is generally adored and this changes their effect very much. Many milliners use the green egret, which they insert in a mass of green leaves and make very effective. Others use foliage surmounted by a few half-open buds, and I have seen such flowers as double stocks and hyacinths, which by nature are very erect, used as the upright trimming, while the brim of the hat was loaded with ivy and periwinkle leaves.

TRIMMING FOR SKIRTS.

Skirts are showing more trimming with every new importation. One skirt has two fluted ruffles arranged in deep scallops, the points of the scallops finished with rosette bows. Another skirt has a ten-inch, flat, side-plaited ruffle. Another a four-inch band of Grecian embroidery at the hem. Another has wide bands of galloon just above the hem. And yet another a four-inch finish of embroidery just above the hem.

In Brazil there are said to be 300 languages and dialects spoken by the Indians.

white handle, were the finishing touches.

In the way of morning gowns, three were absolutely the prettiest and most summery toilets I have yet seen. One was a very sheer pink and white striped lawn, made with a trimming of narrow yellow lace, used both as an edging and insertion. The skirt had seven bands of insertion placed on the deep Spanish ruffle, reaching to the knee, and the bodice had a full blouse front, strapped with lace, while the sleeves were the leg-o'-mutton shape, with no adornment. The belt fastened to the skirt, which was worn over the bodice, was of a pink and white ribbon, and the collar was also fashioned of this, fastening at the back with a small bow.

A red and white gingham with white accessories was remarkably chic, and the red was a pure cerise.

Of the three my favorite was a green and white—a pale apple-green, with heavy white flowers scattered all over the green ground. Over a silk lining of the same shade of green the effect was charming, and yet it was a dress not to be easily described. It seemed a mass of soft folds and stiff bows, with a touch of coquetry looking out through the bands of ribbon placed around the collar in a perfect frill.

One of the prettiest afternoon toilets was a gray crepon, with accessories of white. Yes, again white, and it is not an exaggeration to say that out of ten frocks eight have white as a trimming. It is so very popular that, although it is so easily soiled, dress-maker and dress-wearer are in favor of it, changing the ribbon often three times during the season. It is never used lavishly, so that collar, belt and cuffs can be renovated without much expense or effort. A driving cape of gray satin completed this afternoon costume, and the daintiest of toques, just touched with a spray of green foliage, was the head ornament. Several beautiful parasols were also to match, and a pretty neck piece of roses was particularly fetching with a stiff black and rose silk gown.

NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Another victim from tight lacing is reported from Liverpool. The Queen of the Belgians keeps a stand of 150 thoroughbred horses. There are 8,558,000 grown women in France, while Austria has 9,680,000.

A lady athlete is preparing to make an attempt to swim across the English Channel.

Queen Victoria's continental trip last spring only cost \$32,000, as against \$70,000 last year.

Blue serge suits are made with box-plaited bodices, the plaits edged with detachable needlework frills.

Lady Wilde is said to be dying of a broken heart, and her friends say that she will never see her son again.

Senator Brien's daughters are planning a tour through France mounted on bicycles and provided with kodaks.

The best bicycle shoe for women is a broad-soled, low-heeled affair having a seam along the middle of the front.

A woman's column writer advises the girls to pick out a husband by the condition of his linen and his finger nails.

Rev. Anna Shaw, of Boston, is out with a declaration in favor of the appointment of women as Police Commissioners.

The Woman's Club as an organ of womanhood, nonpartisan, nonpolitical, nonprospective in civil affairs, is a Chicago idea.

W. C. Stivers, of Lancaster, Ky., is suing Miss Catherine West, a handsome school teacher, for \$500 for breach of promise.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was large and masculine, both in appearance and demeanor. She could not be termed a beauty.

Mrs. Nancy Rider, of Albion, Me., recently celebrated her ninety-fifth birthday by spinning two knots of yarn and piecing some patchwork.

It is estimated that of the total sum raised for the support of the Protestant churches of this country over one-third is now procured by the efforts or labors of women.

Miss Myra Reynolds and Miss W. C. France received the degree of Ph. D. at the commencement of Chicago University. They are the first ladies to take the degree there.

Miss Mary Cary Thomas was nominated for one of the alumnae trustees of Cornell University. She is the first woman to be so honored in any of the great universities.

Dr. Mary Harris Thompson, who died suddenly in Chicago a few days since, was a surgeon of remarkable ability, and was the founder of the Chicago hospital for women and children.

A Brooklyn woman fell out of a fourth-story window the other day. She was not much hurt, and her first question when she recovered her breath was whether her bonnet was on straight.

Mrs. Harlan is said to be almost as large physically as her husband, the Supreme Court Justice, who is six feet two inches tall, and when together in public they naturally attract a great deal of attention.

Miss Nellie Temple, who graduated at Vassar in 1892, has been engaged by the University of Leipzig to assist Dr. Balzer, its American professor of history, in the preparation of a history of the United States.

A memorial to the late Christina Rossetti is to be set up in Christ Church, Woburn Square, London, which she attended for nearly twenty years. The form of the memorial has not been determined.

Mrs. Sarah Stephan, an aged widow, of Kingston, N. Y., has fallen heir to \$28,000,000 by the death of her brother Michael Haven, in England. He ran away from home at the age of sixteen, went to Australia and amassed this immense fortune.

Girls employed in the crepe manufacture are under a curious contract not to engage in any housework after their hours of labor. The reason is least their hands become coarse and unfitted for the delicate nature of their employment.

Julia Ward Howe thinks the woman's club is the distinctive feature of contemporary intellectual development. She says: "I think it was the eccentric woman who belonged to a club, now it is the eccentric woman who does not belong to a club."

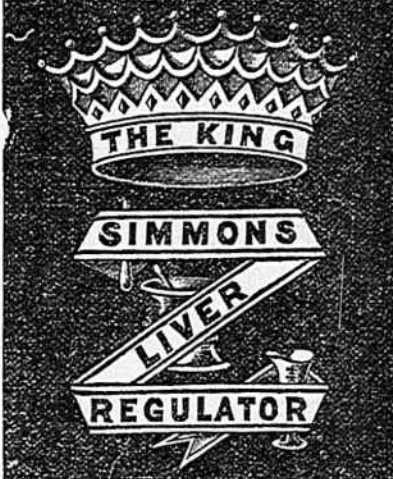
Franz Harder, a Danish lady, has published a volume called "Yule Star." In this there is nothing wonderful, but the publication becomes somewhat interesting when one hears that it is her debut, and that Franz Harder is seventy years old.

Mme. Rowstowska, of Lille, France, is 112 years old. She served as the cantiniere of a Polish regiment during the Russian campaign, was twelve times under fire, received three wounds and was decorated with the silver cross. She has survived her fifteen children.

General Spinner, when Treasurer of the United States, was the first to nominate women to positions in a Government Department. He appointed seven women to clerkships in 1862. It is proposed to erect a monument to him with the contributions of the women clerks in the departments at Washington.

On her way back from Cape Martin to Farnborough the ex-Empress Eugenie, of France, stayed for a time in Paris and drove through the Tuileries Gardens. No one recognized the pale-faced lady dressing in mourning as she drove by the site of what was once the royal abode where she entertained nearly every sovereign in Europe.

Miss Francis Willard's example in learning to ride the bicycle bids fair to be imitated by many other women of mature years. The Rev. Phoebe A. Hansford, of New York, who has left her first youth some distance behind her, is practicing with the wheel, and Mme. Hanna Korany, of Syria, has become so far infected with Occidental ideas that she, too, is taking bicycle lessons.



Are you taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES"? That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a Liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons' Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

MONEY IN ORGAN GRINDING.

Skillful Organ Grinders Make from \$5 to \$10 a Day.

Reliable statistics show that more money is paid to the organ grinders who furnish street music to New Yorkers than is paid for the grand opera saloons at the Metropolitan Opera House. In fine weather a single organ grinder frequently makes as high as \$10 a day, and sometimes the amount he receives exceeds this figure.

Two hundred and fifty licenses have been issued in New York this year to organ grinders. The license is \$1 a year, and an ordinance passed two years ago limits the number of street musicians to 300. But the law is not very rigidly enforced, and the actual number of organs about town at present far exceeds this number.

Like all other professions, that of the organ grinder at times suffers from depression, but on the whole it is surprisingly profitable. The most profitable auditors are usually found in saloons, and next to these the organ grinder prefers the fashionable neighborhoods.

The most enthusiastic audiences are to be found, however, in the crowded streets on the East side. An enterprising Italian can usually manage to play before as many as 300 audiences in a single day, and sometimes he plays much oftener.

The manufacture of hand organs has also grown into a very important industry. A single piano organ mounted on wheels is sold from \$150 to \$250. The organ builder usually rents organs out by the day. It seldom happens that the ambitious musician is at first able to buy an organ for himself. The large organs are rented out for \$1 and the smaller ones for 50 cents a day.

A new cylinder of tunes for an organ costs about \$10. The grinder, however, seldom calls upon to change his repertory.

The cheapest organs—those which play one or two tunes, such as "Home, Sweet Home" and "Yankee Doodle"—are usually sold to blind members of the profession, or to the very poor-looking old women who sit all day long in some sheltered doorway.

The next step in the procession is to own one of the box-like organs which the organ grinder carries about with him. These are usually supplied with a stout stick, which is used as a supporting leg, while the Italian's two legs complete the tripod.

These organs make a very heavy load to carry about all day, and a more popular form is the organ mounted on a small wagon. These are often made up by using a child's express or toy wagon. The most improved form in hand organ construction is the regular piano organ mounted on a specially prepared truck.

At present the street music of New York is supplied entirely by these noisy instruments. About two years ago a law was passed doing away with all street music. The street band disappeared at this time, and so did the familiar organ grinder's monkey, but public opinion restored the street organ.

The Italians are a very frugal people, and at the time the organ grinder usually accumulates enough money in a short time to buy an organ for himself. After this point is reached the Italian's fortune is practically assured.

As in every other business there are some unsuccessful organ grinders, but the percentage of such is said to be very small.

In many cases, however, the organ is used simply as a means for begging. The organs used for this purpose usually play only very dismal tunes which, it is supposed, will put the passerby in a proper spirit for almsgiving.

In more than one instance it has been found that a forlorn looking child has been borrowed to sit beside the organ to excite sympathy. Some of the most profitable organs are those which are decorated with a tin cup at the well known "I am blind" sign. In some cases a stock of shoe strings or of lead pencils is added to the outfit.

PARIS has the greatest number of tailors, paperhangers, dressmakers, wigmakers, lawyers and authors; London has more hackdrivers, engineers, printers, booksellers and cooks than any other city; Amsterdam has most "cranks collecting anything" and users of any city's "anything"; the town of Lyons is the town of "Lazzarons"; Berlin of soldiers and beer-drinkers; Vienna of musicians; Florence of flower girls; Lisbon of porters; St. Petersburg of adventurers; Constantinople of idle officials.